

back on more jobs and purchasing power without decreasing wages.

AUGUSTA

ATTITUDE DISPLAYED BY 87th LEGISLATURE TOWARD LABOR MEASURES NECESSITATES MORE DIRECT POLITICAL ACTION BY LABOR

Time Has Come When "Friends" Cannot be Depended Upon, and Labor Must Have Its Own Representatives in Legislature to Warrant Getting Square Deal—Present Personnel Unsympathetic Towards Demands of the Working People—Rumblings of "Labor Party".

The 87th Legislature, adjourned at 4:15 a. m. Sunday, April 7th, after a hard all-night session which was taken up largely and ended in defeat of an old-age pension bill and an educational opportunity bill, which both houses had passed to the engrossing stage. The school bill, which had established a minimum level of 127 to be expended per pupil annually in schools throughout the State. The old age pension bill would have provided a pension of \$15 a month for persons 70 years of age and over.

When we look back at the session, Labor began to advocate the necessity of old age pensions, remembering the rebuffs and trifling attempts to such activities, and see today the almost universal admission that old age pensions are a crying social need, yet legislatures refusing to appropriate funds for this purpose, others supporting a bill to give \$15 a month to persons 70 years of age instead of changing the present law which calls for \$30 a month for persons over 65, we wonder if there is justice in the present system.

The 9-year bill was passed by both houses to be enacted and sent to the Governor. Governor Brann, in a special message, asked where the revenue to finance it would be obtained. As a result, the bill was recalled and indefinitely postponed.

Will Resort to Initiative
If Congress acts favorably on an old age pension plan, it is possible that a special session of the Legislature might be called to consider with the Federal plan. It is also possible that a campaign will be started to secure the required 12,000 signatures on a direct initiative bill. Another bill that Labor was deeply interested in was L. D. 216, an act to limit and define the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity. Hundreds of letters from workers all over the State were poured in to the committee and members of the Legislature. In spite of the apparent demand for this legislation, the committee report unanimously "ought not to pass," and thus the bill ended in defeat when

important and valuable as positive legislation, and so what is not done may be as commendable as what has been done." The same newspaper says that "Undoubtedly the State has been benefited by this session and conditions improved, which, these days, is praise enough for any legislature. What would certainly help was picked up and thrown away, and what would certainly hurt was discarded with commendable frugality. It was a good legislature."

A "Good" Legislature
Our classification of a good legislature is probably influenced by our point of view. How do the workers classify a legislature which neglected to finance an old age pension law, so long sponsored by the Labor movement, and so pitifully needed by our aged citizens? How do the workers view a legislature that refused to favorably consider a state fund for the administration of Workmen's Compensation thus giving the injured worker all for which premiums are paid, or the right of an injured workman to choose his own surgeon for a hospital operation? Why should not yellow dog contracts be outlawed, and certain activities be defined which are prohibited to the workers? Why should not the wages of individual and group interest largely determine our conception of the legislature?

The Legislature and other government activities should convince the workers of the necessity of electing as lawmakers and public officials men and women who understand the workers and their fight for legislation. Labor must depend on friends who prove themselves to be friends at election time.

Rumblings of "Labor Party"
Is it any wonder that groups in every corner of the State issue rumblings of "labor party," independent political action, much the wonder it is not a caricature. Even though the representatives who elected to be elected are trying to do so, the workers must bring their own to their consideration in an organized and combined capacity.

It is difficult to see the facts and call them by their right names. We value men and women who are willing to give all their rights. We are, however, unwilling that public power should be used to maintain the privileges of special groups to exploit others. We have our own special problems. We need a better rank and file, and we need better leaders and more of them. We must create a better labor press, and the labor movement must learn to be more effective in politics. I won't attempt to tell you how to do it, but I believe it can be done if the labor movement in this State is to have a strong enough to be a real influence in the social, industrial and political life of the State.

Compliance Officer Extends Plumbers Code for Three Months

During the three months period in which the present Plumbers Code will be in effect through an order granted by the State, the compliance officer, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Portland and Bangor, will extend the code for three months. The code, which was passed by the Legislature in 1932, provides for a wage rate of \$12.00 an hour, and \$1.00 an hour for plumbers in Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Bath, Rockland and Hallowell. For all the rest of the State, the rate is 90 cents an hour. This announcement was made by Gordon James, Maine compliance officer, who said much difficulty had been experienced in keeping the rate for plumbers in operation in the State, as required in the code, and he expressed much satisfaction that an extension of three months had been made, pending a further investigation to determine as to future plans.

Unionized Mill Only One of Edwards Group That Made Money

The Edwards Manufacturing Company of Augusta, the only one of the group of five Maine mills under one ownership that is completely unionized, had the distinction of being the only mill in this group that showed a profit during 1934, according to a recent report. The company showed a profit after charges and other adjustments, in the amount of \$131,013.11.

Since its organization, the Textile Union in Augusta has made good progress and its firm cooperation with the management in efficient production for the mills made by the company, which is all the more creditable in view of the substantial loss of the plant that includes the Andrews-McGinnis Mills, Bates Manufacturing Co., Hill Manufacturing Co. and the York Manufacturing Co. all of Lewiston, total loss \$725,359.68 in 1934.

State Branch Annual Convention in Rumford Tuesday, June 2nd

The annual convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor will be held in Rumford on Tuesday, June 2nd. The convention will be held at the Central Hotel and will be held in Rumford, Maine, on Tuesday, June 2nd. The convention will be held at the Central Hotel and will be held in Rumford, Maine, on Tuesday, June 2nd. The convention will be held at the Central Hotel and will be held in Rumford, Maine, on Tuesday, June 2nd.

Million and a Half of State Work Boom for Building Trades

The job at Tufts, and the million and one-half dollars allowed by the State for construction work is giving building mechanics here and through out the State much encouragement. Local building trades officials are much pleased over an agreement made with the superintendent on the Tufts job, this to the effect that all skilled mechanics employed will be paid through local union channels and will receive the prevailing rate of wages.

Cost of Administering New Deal Greatly Worries ex-Sen. Fess

Young Springs, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—The tremendous expense of administering the new Government funds supporting the twenty million unemployed men, coupled with the other recovery measures of the Roosevelt administration, worries former U. S. Senator Simon D. Fess. He has been spreading some of the blame imposed upon him by his retirement from the U. S. Senate in compelling figures to show Congressional appropriations have resulted in the appropriations equal the combined appropriations under 27 Presidential for 124 years prior to Woodrow Wilson.

Death Comes to Two Great Union Employers-in Week Boasted of Their Friendly Relations With Unions

Both Born in Humble Circumstances, But by Hard Work and Perseverance Reached Highest Peak of Success as Heads of Great Concerns—Had Dealt Collectively With Labor For Many Years

Organized Labor mourns the loss of two great and friendly employers, whose deaths occurred during the past week.

The death of Col. Woodford Fitch Axton, president of the Axton-Flaherty Cigarette Co., occurred on April 4th in Louisville, Ky., and that of Adolf Ochs, publisher of the New York Times and the Chattanooga Times, at Chattanooga, Tenn., on April 7.

Both men had been consistent in their dealings with organized labor. The former, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and boasted of the friendship as having been largely responsible for their success.

Col. Axton's friendship for unions was manifested only a few weeks ago when testifying before the United States Senate Education and Labor Committee in favor of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, said that on opening his factory in 1919 he had asked the Tobacco Workers' National Union to organize his employees, and from that day until this he has operated a strictly union shop, and never once had he occasion to regret his contract with the Tobacco Workers' Union.

Col. Axton was born on a farm in Ohio County, Ky., in February, 1872. He was a member of the American Federation of Labor, and was a traveling salesman of wholesale groceries. He became a manufacturer of tobacco products when a man whom he had loaned \$60 paid the debt with tobacco machinery. He gave up groceries and began with tobacco. His rise was rapid. For years he fought the tobacco companies, then combined as the tobacco trust, and was proud of the fact that he had never been beaten by the trust.

Col. Axton frequently spoke before the American Federation of Labor and other conventions. He appeared before the last A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco and was given an honorary membership.

In the death of Adolf Ochs, who had been a member of the American Federation of Labor, a good and consistent friend. Although having nearly reached the four score in his life, he had been active and death came while he was apparently passing good health. Starting in the business in which he later became one of the most successful in the country, as an apprentice, he gradually rose until at 20 he bought the Chattanooga Times, and later the New York Times from profits made on the former newspaper. During all these years, Adolf Ochs maintained friendly relations with the organized labor movement, and was one of the foremost among newspaper publishers in the country. Built upon foundations of good sound business and friendly relations with organized employees, there is little doubt but what these great business men will continue to operate as they have under the able, sympathetic and loyal management of their found-ers for so many years.

Organized Labor in general mourns the loss of these two great and friendly employers, and bespeaks continued success for those upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility of keeping these concerns in the forefront of successful and uninterfering friendly relations with labor.

ANNUAL PAY RESTORED TO 680,546 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ON APRIL 1st IT IS ESTIMATED WILL BE \$65,000,000

The more than one-half million employees of the Federal Government who received a wage restoration effective April 1st, will add about \$65,000,000 annually to their pay envelopes. On this date they will receive the last five percent of the 15 percent salary scale imposed by the "emergency" act of 1933 was stripped of the statute books by Congress.

Ending the salary scale is the creditable achievement of the American Federation of Labor.

According to statute law, the wages of government employees are determined by the cost of living. On the basis, President Roosevelt said the restoration of the wage scale was not justified on April 1. The only way out, therefore, was to amend the law. The American Federation of Labor campaign to accomplish this purpose began when the House of Representatives passed a strong resolution demanding the full restoration of salaries to Government employees. On November 18, 1934, the A. F. of L. Wage Restoration Conference met in the A. F. of L. building in Washington and mapped a concerted plan of action with regard to the incoming Congress.

Omitting details, the result of this campaign was that on January 2nd, the Senate adopted the amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, which restored the cost of living and made the pay restoration effective April 1st. This amendment was approved by the House of Representatives on February 4 and the bill was signed by President Roosevelt on February 10.

Following are the organizations whose representatives compose the A. F. of L. Wage Restoration Conference and engineered the wage restoration: American Federation of Labor, National Association of Letter Carriers, National Public Employees Union, Clerks, Railway Mail Administration, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Architects and Engineers of America, American Federation of Government Employees, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the Professional Division of the Treasury.

America, Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, Maryland Federation of Labor, National Federation of Labor, Teamsters Union, Washington, D. C., Typographical Union, Washington, D. C., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors of America, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Panama Canal Employees.

Roosevelt Will Rule Big Job of Administering Fund

It was announced by the White House that President Roosevelt would supervise spending the \$430,000,000 of the Federal fund appropriated by Congress. Reports had previously been published that Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, would have charge of relief operations. The reports occasioned considerable unrest among Congressmen, a number of whom have acquired a dislike for the name of Mr. Hopkins. The White House spokesman also stated that Mr. Roosevelt would supervise the work of the Administration Committee, which will determine the specific projects to be carried out by the broad groups of public works set forth in the Act. It was added that field marshals in carrying the work program into effect would include Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and J. H. C. Gage, Under-Secretary of Agriculture, and Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Director of the Professional Division of the Treasury.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Easter Week

FOOD SAVINGS

Tradition says Eggs, of course, for Easter, and most of the family will vote, for ham, too. *

HAMS	Dorcas or Armour's Unusual Flavor	LB	25c
EGGS	Henfield Guaranteed Real Low Price	DOZ	25c
BACON	Sugar Cured Machine Sliced	LB	33c

MILD CHEESE	MILD WHOLE MILK FLAVOR - A232 JUST RIGHT	LB	21c
OLIVES	FINEST STUFFED MANZANILLA VARIETY	1 1/2 DOZ	19c
FINEST PEACHES	2 No 3 1/2	33c	

ROYAL POWDER	THE POPULAR CREAM OF TARTAR KIND	1 1/2 LB	32c
HEINZ SOUPS	CREAM OF TOMATO, PEAS, CELERY, MUSHROOM, & OTHERS	10oz	2 1/2 25c
WESSON OIL	AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR AND LARGEST SELLER	1 1/2 LB	25c
BLUE RIBBON EXTRACT	FANCY FEE RICE - SMALL SIZE	1 1/2 LB	59c
WHOLE BEETS	Plant No 2	15c	

SANTA CLARA PRUNES	3 1/2 LB	25c	
MACARONI SPAGHETTI	OR ELBOWS - FINEST	4 8 oz	23c
HERSHEY BARS	MILK CHOCOLATE OR ALMOND	2 1/2 LB	25c
Red Salmon	1 1/2 LB	17c	
Pink Salmon	1 1/2 LB	10c	

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Academy

at LOW COST

LOANS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

THROUGH THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, FOR REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS

ANSWERS concerning the National Housing Act

1. Loans are available at Banks, etc., who are guaranteed by the government.

2. Loans from \$100 to \$2000 can be made for alterations, repairs, improvements.

3. Loans are paid in equal monthly payments within 3 years, at interest of not over 5% per \$100.

Ask or Write for Folder concerning the National Housing Act.

Conditions were never more favorable for improving your property and making necessary repairs.

MONEY IS AVAILABLE THROUGH THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT.

BUILDING MATERIALS ARE STILL AT LOW PRICE LEVELS.

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MAINE BUSINESS

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WHY PAY MORE?

Supporting from Government funds the twenty million unemployed men, coupled with the other recovery measures of the Roosevelt administration, worries former U. S. Senator Simon D. Fess. He has been spreading some of the blame imposed upon him by his retirement from the U. S. Senate in compelling figures to show Congressional appropriations have resulted in the appropriations equal the combined appropriations under 27 Presidential for 124 years prior to Woodrow Wilson.

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APRIL, 1935

Steel Would Prolong Depression

Threatens to Inaugurate Industrial War Should the Wagner Bill be Enacted.

The steel industry, speaking through the American Iron & Steel Institute, has formally denounced the Wagner bill on labor disputes. It declares that the purpose of the bill is to "create a monopoly in favor of professional labor unions." The bill would "strangle" the company union, the industry further declares, and the closed shop is "un-American," and contrary to the wishes of the employees.

One would think that the employees might be left to express their wishes in their own way; but the leaders of the steel industry do not stop with that. They declare that they object to the whole principle of majority rule embodied in the bill.

"The bill provides," says this pronouncement of the steel barons, "that the representatives of a majority of the employees in any unit shall be the exclusive representatives of all the employees in such unit. The steel industry believes that such majority rule is unfair to union and non-union groups alike."

Probably the steel magnates did not realize it, but they expressed the reactionary tyranny of all time. There are only two kinds of rule; majority rule and minority rule. For an absolute despotism rule and minority rule under which a minority of one person retains all authority. If the majority of steel workers are not allowed to choose their own representatives, then clearly a minority will have to do so, and it hardly needs saying that this minority will be one acceptable to the management, and under constant pressure to do what the management wishes. Why not throw off the mask, and say frankly that the steel barons mean to maintain autocracy in their industry.

The steel industry not only denounces, but threatens.

The enactment of the Wagner bill would set the stage for a conflict which would injure the relations between employees and employers for all time, and seriously retard national recovery.

In plainer words, the men who control the steel industry write themselves down as ready to prolong the depression, and inaugurate an industrial war of which no one can see the end, rather than bargain with representatives of their workers chosen just as every member of Congress, every legislator, governor, city councilman in the United States is chosen, and even the President of the United States himself.

At least and at last the American people must know what the steel trust wants.

Racketeering in Railroad Financing

Nefarious Practice Leads to Demand for Higher Rates and Resistance Against Payment of Decent Wages to Employees—More Than This, Railroads Are Menaced With Bankruptcy.

The proposed Congressional investigation of railroad financing by big money lenders promises to reveal the remarkable extent to which our railroads have been made the tool of racketeering concerns to the detriment of the railroad properties, the general public and millions of railroad employees.

An illustration of this racketeering was told a Senate Committee by J. L. Kraus, a New York lawyer, who in 1932 represented a group which petitioned for a receivership of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad.

Mr. Kraus testified that Speyer & Co., New York financiers for the Frisco, compelled that road to purchase in 1927 through a joint account 275,000 shares of the Rock Island Railroad for speculative purposes, 92,000 shares going to the bankers. The block of stock was enough to corner the market. Speyer & Co. sold their 92,000 shares during the period when the price rose from \$50 to \$750 a share. Prior to this deal, Mr. Kraus said, Speyer & Co. had bought 11,000 shares and sold them at a 15-point profit on the day when the 275,000 share transaction was culminated.

Mr. Kraus stated that Speyer & Co. had its

representative, E. N. Brown, made chairman of the Frisco's board, and insisted that Brown was the concern's agent for effecting without the knowledge of President J. M. Kurn of the Frisco.

Later, when the Frisco secured control of the Rock Island, Mr. Kraus stated, Brown was made chairman of that road's executive committee at a salary of \$50,000 a year. The job had paid no salary prior to Brown's taking it over.

People familiar with the railroad situation claim a Congressional investigation of railroad financing by big money lenders will reveal general racketeering of the sort described by Mr. Kraus. This nefarious practice has loaded the railroads up with so many bonds that it is difficult for them to pay their interest. This difficulty also leads them to demand higher rates, to the injury of the shipping and traveling public, and is the major force which motivates railroads to resist paying their employees decent wages and providing shorter hours without wage cuts. More than this, the railroads are menaced with bankruptcy.

Congress should authorize the investigation and go to the bottom of this racketeering in railroad financing.

CHILD LABOR ACTIVITIES TO GO ON

Failure of the Child Labor Amendment to secure a sufficient number of ratifications this year to make it a part of the United States Constitution means that the fight for the amendment will have to go on for a year or two longer. Labor and other friends of the amendment are not going to abandon it, not by a long shot, and can be depended upon to press the fight until victory is won.

Approval of the amendment by only four States this year, while at least five have rejected it, shows the need for further educational work on its behalf. Apparently foes of the measure have been able to fool a lot of legislators into believing the amendment is an undesirable thing, instead of the good thing that it is.

States that have refused to ratify the amendment will not succeed in permanently blocking it. In the end, the amendment will become a part of the Constitution, to the benefit of the nation and those states that have opposed it will not have accomplished anything except to write themselves down as having tried in vain to stop progress.

Pres. Unimpressed by Propaganda

Says Holding Companies Circular and Verbal Persuasion on Members of Congress Thoroughly Misrepresents Purpose of Proposed Law.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress urging the enactment of legislation curbing public utility companies and criticizing propaganda organized by company executives to defeat the legislation, was regarded so favorably by Congress that 50,000 copies of the message were ordered printed in order that Senators and Representatives might send it to their constituents. The President said: "I have been met with great interest, the fight being waged against public utility holding company legislation. I have watched the use of investors' money to make the investors believe that the efforts of the Government to protect him are designed to defraud him. I have seen much of the propaganda prepared against such legislation—even down to mimeograph sheets of instructions for propaganda to exploit the most far-fetched and fallacious fears."

Asserting that he was as "unimpressed" by this propaganda as he was by "the similar effort to stop the country against the securities exchange bill last Spring," the President claimed the chain letter, circular and verbal pressure on members of Congress so thoroughly misrepresented the purpose of the proposed law that the people should "understand once and for all the actual facts of the case." He continued:

"Such a measure will not destroy legitimate business or wholesome and productive investment. It will not destroy a penny of actual value of those operating properties which holding companies now control and which holding company securities represent insofar as they have any value. On the contrary, it will surround the necessary reorganization of the holding company with safeguards which will in fact protect the investor."

The President charged that the devices inaugurated by many utility executives "have given tyrannical power and exclusive opportunity to a favored few" and made "once traditionally independent owners of their own businesses helplessly dependent for their daily bread upon the favor of a very few, who through devices such as holding companies, have taken for themselves unwarranted economic power." He declared that the holding company legislation was in the interest of the real investor as well as of the rate payer.

Observers predict that the message will greatly facilitate the speedy enactment of the law, which the Administration claims is designed to remove recognized evils of holding company organizations.

Fair Trial Ordered for Scottsboro Boys

Supreme Court Inlets Alabama Authorities Have Not Dealt Fairly With Boys Accused of Criminal Assault.

The U. S. Supreme Court has reversed the state courts of Alabama in two of the world famous Scottsboro cases on the ground that they did not have a fair trial. Race prejudice was shown by the fact that for at least 24 years, no Negro has been called for jury service in either Jackson County, where the crime is alleged to have been committed, nor in Morgan County, to which a charge

of venue was taken. The Supreme Court had previously reversed the conviction of seven of the defendants on the ground that they had been deprived of their right to counsel.

If there is any sound sense available in Alabama for the purpose of this case, the indictments against these Negro boys will be dismissed. The case against them is utterly discredited, not by the intense prejudice shown, but by the fact that one of the two white women whom the Negroes are charged with having raped, repudiated her first testimony at a later trial, and denied any assault.

Any further pushing of this case will be mere obstinacy in a course that has proved stupid as well as wrong. And Alabama in general, and Jackson County in particular, cannot afford to spend money in the expensive luxury of "saving face" for their officials.

Taxes and More Taxes

That is the Great Cry Just Now, and One Reason Why Coming Prosperity is Delayed.

Everybody is crying against the possibility of more taxes. They say we are already taxed beyond our ability to pay, and that between Federal, State and municipal taxes, the governments are taking additional means for piling on more taxes.

The business man is desperate. The real estate owner is discouraged. The worker, whose entire savings are invested in his home, sees it gradually slipping away from him.

Realizing the necessity for greater contributions from business and real estate owners to meet the requirements, national, state and municipal officials are urging additional means for getting more taxes. There are 30,000,000 people dependent on the government for relief, and the question arises as to how the government is going to provide work and relief unless provision is made to secure money through taxation—the only means whereby these requirements can be met.

Merchants and consumers are fighting the imposition of sales taxes, because, they say, the burden will fall upon them. Industry is fighting for lower taxes as a means for protection against foreign competition. Property owners complain because of present high assessed valuations, and for this purpose have organized associations whose purpose is to fight for reductions, and against further increases.

How to solve this problem is taxing the ability of our legislators and all upon whom rests the responsibility of satisfying the various elements who seek to reduce taxes, and at the same time make it possible for the government to provide for the nation's great army of unemployed.

The trouble is that the people do not seem to be thoroughly acquainted with the present situation. They do not seem to understand that the country is undergoing the worst time ever experienced in its history.

The manufacturer, merchant, real estate operator, and others who made a lot of money during the years of prosperity, seen unwilling to stand their share of the burden caused by the depression. For the most part, these were "in the dumps" prior to the inauguration of the NRA in 1933. This great movement, which made possible huge loans to the railroads and other large corporations, insurance companies, banks, and to merchants and property holders, while not having brought complete recovery, made it possible for them not only to remain in business, but through the distribution of billions of government funds, increased the purchasing power of the nation's working people sufficiently to place some of the major industries on nearly a pre-depression profitable basis.

The trouble with most business men is that they fail to realize that we have been going through a business and financial crisis such as the world had never before experienced. Throughout the war years, and the boom times that followed until 1928, profits in all of the nation's major industries were enormous. This brought about the establishment of new standards. Executives and subordinates were paid excessively high salaries. Millions were spent on constructing or remodeling plants which, of course, added materially to overhead costs. To maintain these enormous costs when the crash came in 1929, naturally proved a serious problem.

The so-called "captains of industry," those whom were looked upon as supermen, were completely baffled. They saw their volumes dropping off, with no means of securing funds from banks, and were frantic—fearing bankruptcy as a result.

Then came Roosevelt and a Congress that was determined to meet this great emergency. The program outlined by the President through the National Recovery Act was received with approval by all the so-called supermen. Cooperation of the first wave was pledged, and this continued until conditions began to improve, when the "captains of industry" through their political henchmen, who a few months previous had been suppliant and fearful, began to balk progress by fighting Section 7 (a) and others, because these interfered in the conduct of their business of making profits.

Mind you, they were there, just recovering from a near state of bankruptcy. They had been aided through the operation of the NRA, and as soon as they began to "see daylight" started their nefarious game to kill the goose that laid the golden egg.

The constantly mounting taxes which the entire nation is called upon to provide, are primarily to meet the tremendous outlay of money needed to finance this great emergency. Billions have already been expended and many more billions are

needed to finance the proposition for how long God only knows.

We all abhor taxes. The writer himself, at this very moment, is worried as to how taxes on his property are to be met. But he realizes, as every other citizen should, that a great emergency exists; that provision must be made by Federal, State and municipal governments to care for 11 millions of unemployed workers, with some 30 millions of dependents, and that all must exercise patience and have implicit confidence in those whose every effort is directed toward solving this great and momentous problem.

Accumulating wealth as was possible during pre-depression times, is an impossibility. One must be satisfied with making a comfortable living for himself and his dependents. No matter how much we holler about taxes, the fact remains that we are up against a stiff proposition, and that this is the only means whereby it can be met.

The World War cost many billions, and we paid the bill without a murmur. The present is considered as a greater emergency, because it means the sustenance of millions of people who are without means of support, and the only way of meeting this is through the imposition of taxes.

Japs are Jugglers But Also Diplomats

Successful in Achieving Victory in Orient, the Little Yellow Juggler and Balancers Now Invading American Textile Market and Boldly Claim Justification.

From early childhood, our people have been amused, and somewhat astonished, at the feats of the Japanese juggler and balancers. Whether it was the feat of keeping a series of glass balls, daggers and lighted torches circling about in the air, with never a slip, or walking a tight-rope blindfolded, we have to hand to it the Japanese. Their sense of equilibrium is so very delicate that the inversion of the pyramid on a pin-point will play for the Nipponese people.

And that suggests a reason why Japan has been able to bluff, or bully, the whole world and have her own way, both with the domestic affairs of nations and with their international affairs as well.

For it was "at the insistence of the Japanese"—so officially stated—that poor deluded Uncle Sam gave up his right to further fortify the Philippines, thereby making a gift of those possessions to the far-sighted Japanese. Also, by sinking the better part of our then incomparable navy, in 1921, we further renounced any effective effort to retain those possessions in the event of a naval contest with Japan. Now, after having dismembered China, bought away the Chinese-Eastern Railway from her once-defeated Russia, Japan has only the United States and England to keep on bluffing before taking supremacy of the Orient.

Seeing that the territory of Japan is not larger than the State of California, but that she has hoodwinked the United States, overpowered China and brought Russia to a condition of ineffective diplomatic protest, it is a great victory for the Japanese juggler! China has 450 millions of population, Russia 175 millions and the United States 120 millions, yet Japan, with a population of only 70 millions, is holding them all at bay—with characteristic juggling expertness. This is a case of the tail wagging the dog, several dogs in fact. It is a sad commentary on Occidental blundering obtuseness and the lack of anything like diplomatic rationality. A little more and we may be asking Japan for permission to navigate the Pacific, which we seem to be doing at present under the tacitly intimated sufferance of Tokio!

Alas, for the days of Paul Jones, Capt. Jack Barry and Commodore Perry. Those men would have known how to treat the Japanese juggler, whether in war or statecraft. The present alibiing sentimentalism must make these historic naval luminaries turn in their graves.

Having now achieved a diplomatic victory in the Orient, Japan is now invading the American textile market, the ruinous effect of which is testified to by closing mills and increasing unemployment. In diplomacy, naval strategy and now in international economics, Japan trumps Uncle Sam handily. It was Ben Franklin who sagely remarked: "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in none other."

NEED WAGNER BILL

There was a humorous quip in an utterance of Chairman Francis Biddle, speaking on the newly inaugurated "Labor Scenes" radio program:

"If I seem to speak of protecting the workers, it is because the workers are the ones who need protection. No one ever heard of a worker firing the boss for belonging to the National Manufacturers' Association."

He was right. No one ever caught a labor

union man sitting in as a member of the NMA and reporting back to headquarters as to who was there and who was "agitating" for longer hours and lower wages.

Another phase of Mr. Biddle's speech clearly set out the need for the Wagner Bill. There must be some board with power of enforcement of the decisions, or the entire recovery plan will collapse. The Administration sees this, but how about Congress?

"If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is not island, cut off from other islands, but a continent that joins them."—Bacon.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?—Abraham Lincoln.

NRA's Strength and Weakness

Senate Hearings Show That Only Where Labor Has Been Organized Fair Chance to Cooperate Have Codes Been Successful.

(From Labor's Official Newspaper of the United Brotherhoods)

Here are the results of the NRA so far developed by the Senate Finance Committee. The NRA is a weakling in the works of the NRA.

Where labor has been given an adequate voice in the NRA, the administration of codes, the NRA has been reduced, wages increased, workers have freely joined the unions of their choice, employers have prospered and the consumer has been protected against unreasonable price advances.

Where employers have been given a "free hand" to draft and administer codes, the situation is exactly reversed—consumers have been robbed through price fixing, there is wholesale cheating on hours and wages, the workers' right to organize has been challenged, the employer who did not belong to the "inner circle" of business recovery has been subjected to persecution of the most serious character and the entire process of business recovery has been materially slowed up.

NRA officials have been able to point with pride to the workings of the first class of codes—unfortunately a small number—but they have been constantly forced to make humiliating apologies for the operation of the latter group.

During the early days of the hearing, the NRA was in a defensive and somewhat unbecoming position and sentiment was rapidly developing in Congress in favor of retaining an extensive price fixing there. The idea turned when the Senators began to learn that the NRA was not doing anything to help the workers. The NRA is not doing anything to help the workers. The NRA is not doing anything to help the workers. The NRA is not doing anything to help the workers.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What is the purpose of the NRA? What are the aims and program? Who is in the ranks of the Organized Laborers, etc., etc.

Q.—Who said, "It is a widely accepted principle of government, as an employer on its own account, and as an example should be followed by the NRA, that the NRA should be organized on the basis of practical conditions of employment?"

A.—The American Federation of Labor at 350 N. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn.

Q.—Do trade unionists head the Chest for the Liberation of the Oppressed Workers of Europe?

A.—Yes. The Chest is headed by William Green, chairman; Matthew Wolf, vice-chairman; Joseph N. Weber, secretary; David Delaney, treasurer; and Harry Lee Franklin, executive secretary.

Q.—Who said, "Labor is the father of all we live by?"

A.—Sir William Perry.

Q.—Has labor party in favor of the election of Federal judges by the people?

A.—The American Federation of Labor went on record for the election of Federal judges in 1906 and again in 1921.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first ask a Government census of the unemployed?

A.—In 1889. The Federation of Labor declared it of vast importance to know the extent of the unemployment in the nation at the time of the depression of their lack of employment.

Q.—What work is done by members of the International Association of Bookbinders?

A.—One process in plate printing, which is used almost exclusively in the printing of paper money. All the operators engaged in the work are members of the union, making it a 100 per cent organization.

Q.—Who said, "Taxation should be aimed at acquired wealth and not at the earning power of the nation's workers?"

A.—The American Federation of Labor, at its Vancouver convention in 1921.

Q.—What has the union label been called?

A.—Symbol of fairness; guardian of workers' rights; friend alike of man, man and child.

Q.—What is the oldest labor organization in America?

A.—The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, organized in 1833.

Q.—Does organized labor favor equal pay for women doing the same work as men?

A.—Emphatically yes. "Women should receive equal pay for equal work performed," the American Federation of Labor has declared.

Q.—Who were the "Ladies of Lowell" in labor history?

A.—Women and girl textile workers of Lowell who went on strike at the signal of a striped pocket bonnet in the hands of one of their number. The strikers, referred to themselves as "the ladies who were not employed in the factories of Lowell."

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TOBACCO CO. OFFICIALS LAUD BENEFITS FROM UNION AGREEMENTS

In Statements at Hearing Before Senate Committee on Wagner Labor Relations Bill, Say This "Warrants More Production, Better Workmanship and Raise Standard of Efficiency."

"I Wish Every Employer in the Land Could Have Heard You," Senator Wagner Told Witness, "and I Wish That There Were More Companies Like Yours"—Tobacco Company Officials Say Negotiating Agreement With Union Was Best Investment They Had Made During Their 36 Years in Business.

Emphatic endorsement of organized labor and its principles was given by two successful employers of union workers, in appearing before the Senate Education and Labor Committee in support of the Wagner Labor Relations Bill. These were joined by five other employers, a government official, an organization of Jewish clergy, a widely known industrial expert, and the dean of a law school, who all endorsed the Wagner Bill at hearings held in Washington last week.

Opponents of the measure are now presenting their views. They are fighting the bill with every weapon fair or foul, at their command. The notorious "Jim Emsley" high powered lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, led in the attack of the first witnesses for the anti-union interests.

Employers Okay Bill
J. Helick, vice president of the Axtor-Fischer Tobacco Company, and H. Robertson, general counsel for the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, told the committee that their firms were "unqualified" approval to the bill.

The measure provides for a permanent law guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining, outlawing company-dominated unions, and establishing a National Labor Relations Board with power to enforce its decisions. Both Helick and Robertson said these provisions would be vital contributions to industrial peace.

"We have operated a union factory for 36 years, along the lines laid down by the Wagner bill, and have never lost a minute because of labor trouble," Helick told the committee.

Praises Closed Shop
In response to a question from Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the committee, Helick said his firm had 1500 employees and that all of them were union members.

"We have a closed shop agreement with the Tobacco Workers International Union—An A. F. of L. organization," he explained. "Our experience has shown that to be the most satisfactory method of running our factory."

"When our factory became a union shop it was the best investment we ever made. And down through the years our relationship with the union has been the biggest contributor to our success."

"Organized labor is a force for good. Unions are organizations for peace and progress. There can be no better agencies for industrial peace and the general welfare of the human race."

Helick scored "open shopners" propaganda that unions are arbitrary and unreasonable in their demands and interfere with efficient management.

Demands Are Moderate
"In the nearly two-score years that we have dealt with organized labor, we have never found their demands unreasonable," he emphasized. "On the other hand, there have been times when we felt they were not asking

former chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. Garrison said he also favors the bill as an economic measure and a step toward protecting the nation from violent revolution.

"I think those employers out to strange organized labor simply are playing into the hands of extremists," Garrison told the committee.

"Bob" Fechner's Work Appreciated; Honored by Forestry Experts

Additional honors in recognition of his valuable public service are in store for "Bob" Fechner, union machinist, who has directed the destinies

for enough and upward wage adjustments were suggested by the management.

Helick showed little patience with paternalistic schemes.

His relationship with organized labor is on a strict business basis. Subterfuge, patronage and even charity accomplish nothing.

Members of the Senate committee were visibly impressed by Helick's testimony.

"I wish every employer in the land could have heard you," Senator Robertson said.

Robertson gave the committee an official statement of the bill and filed a written statement with the Senators.

Robertson said the bill is of great importance and will benefit not only the workers but industry itself.

Robertson's company employs 5,500 wage earners and operates factories in three states, he told the committee.

These factories have a cash value of \$20,000,000 and process 60,000,000 pounds of American grown tobacco each year.

The firm secured a closed shop contract with the Tobacco Workers' Union about 16 months ago.

Holds Fate of System
"We felt that, if the present economic system was to continue, it was inevitable that in the future there should be the organization of labor, and that real collective bargaining would eventually be made effective."

"And our experience convinces us that there is no reason why any employer could not operate under union conditions."

"We have found that the labor organizations have been at all times reasonable and helpful. That has made every attempt to understand our point of view. In dozens of instances where there have been demands of various kinds we have either been able to meet them by a reasonable explanation as to why certain things could not be done or we have found that they have bettered the conditions not only of our but of our company."

Noted Experts' Views
Morris L. Cooke, a former employer and a nationally known expert on industrial management, endorsed the bill as "vitally necessary" to prevent the workers from being "made into mere cogs in the machinery of industry."

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, speaking for the Central Conference of American Rabbis, said the Jewish clergyman's endorsement of the bill "as a matter of simple justice" was made by Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the Wisconsin University Law School and

COMPERS MEMORIAL IS SCENE OF SPECIAL CEREMONY WHEN TEXTILE WKRS. SOUND TRUCK IS PUT INTO SERVICE

Secretary Frank Morrison, on Behalf of American Federation of Labor, Dedicates Sound Truck Which is to Spread Message of Organization in All Parts of the Nation—Vice-President Gorman Assists at Ceremonies.

Washington, D. C., April 3 (HNS)—With the great memorial to Samuel Compers as a background, a sound truck to be used by the United Textile Workers of America, to spread the message of trade union organization was dedicated in Washington in the presence of many leading labor executives in the capital.

A tour of textile centers in the South was first on the truck's schedule, the first being being at Durham, N. C. The truck is equipped to broadcast voice, records and radio and carries mail reproduction at least 10 blocks.

"This is a part of our answer to those who are trying to smash the union and grind our wages down to nothing," said Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers, dedicating the truck in behalf of the U. T. W.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, dedicated by President William Green to act as spokesman for him and for the Federation, dedicated the truck in behalf of the A. F. of L.

The ceremony was opened by playing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Sees New Era Beginning
"The addition of modern mechanical equipment to the work of labor organization programs and methods seems to mark the beginning of an other era in trade union history," said Secretary Morrison.

"Our union organizers were compelled to come into town under cover of night with the workers by more or less secret methods. Now, at a regular meeting at first in a room and then in a hall, and finally, if they were lucky in keeping out of jail, stage a public meeting in a hall that did not cost too much."

"We can hardly credit the enactment of Section 7(a) with this forward in our battle for peace. But we can credit the ability and initiative of a trade union which in the past has been showing us some new methods of utilizing the present

will return to the nation many times what it has cost to maintain the camps.

"The electrical extension of the human voice is a modern marvel. I think we have been slow to seize opportunities. The sound truck and the radio and the remote address system are practical and we ought to use them more freely."

"Labor ought to have a dozen radio stations, instead of two. It ought to have whole fleets of trucks. The hour has struck when we must either go places, or we must stay where we are. I know and you know that we shall go places."

"But somehow, by the persistence of educational efforts and the ever-lasting pressure of our economic might, we are to convince employers and political leaders that progress cannot come through the misery of the workers."

"And to help in the great struggle for education, for understanding and for action, I dedicate this truck to the Voice of Labor and I commission it for service for the United Textile Workers of America."

**Shoe Factory Owner
Would Not Operate
Without Union Workers**

A visit to the Carmo Shoe Manufacturing plant at Carthage, Missouri, especially after hearing the statements of Superintendent Jacobo, will convince even the confirmed opponent of the value of the Union Stamp in shoes.

The Carmo factory makes a lady's shoe that runs from beach wear to the ballroom, including 194 styles in all colors and material, displayed in the sample cases at the Carmo plant.

Mr. Jacobs stated that the plant is doing some 600 pairs a day more than capacity of the original plant, and that they had been forced to move the cutting and fitting room to another building.

He also stated that he had petitioned the government to be allowed to run two shifts to meet the demands of the trade, pending a complete plan for an addition that would add 500 employees to the company's payroll.

To the question, "What part, if any, do you contribute to the use of the Foot & Shoe Workers' Union Stamp to increase sales of your company?"

Mr. Jacobs replied: "So much that if I build the new addition and should employ 5000 more and women, they would all have to belong to the Union or that they should bear the Union Stamp."

It was also stated that the Chamber of Commerce stood ready to build a \$50,000 addition when the plans were ready.

One of the most significant events

Bona fide labor organizations have marched forward this week in the oil industry.

One of the most significant events

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